

§ 868.1920

§ 868.1920 Esophageal stethoscope with electrical conductors.

(a) *Identification.* An esophageal stethoscope with electrical conductors is a device that is inserted into the esophagus to listen to a patient's heart and breath sounds and to monitor electrophysiological signals. The device may also incorporate a thermistor for temperature measurement.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1930 Stethoscope head.

(a) *Identification.* A stethoscope head is a weighted chest piece used during anesthesia to listen to a patient's heart, breath, and other physiological sounds.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25048, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.1965 Switching valve (ploss).

(a) *Identification.* A switching valve (ploss) is a three-way valve located between a stethoscope placed over the heart, a blood pressure cuff, and an earpiece. The valve allows the user to eliminate one sound channel and listen only to a patient's heart or korotkoff (blood pressure) sounds through the other channel.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25048, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.1975 Water vapor analyzer.

(a) *Identification.* A water vapor analyzer is a device intended to measure

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–13 Edition)

the concentration of water vapor in a patient's expired gases by using techniques such as mass spectrometry.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1119, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

Subpart C—Monitoring Devices

§ 868.2025 Ultrasonic air embolism monitor.

(a) *Identification.* An ultrasonic air embolism monitor is a device used to detect air bubbles in a patient's blood stream. It may use Doppler or other ultrasonic principles.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.2300 Bourdon gauge flowmeter.

(a) *Identification.* A bourdon gauge flowmeter is a device intended for medical purposes that is used in conjunction with respiratory equipment to sense gas pressure. The device is calibrated to indicate gas flow rate when the outflow is open to the atmosphere.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1119, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38794, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.2320 Uncompensated thorpe tube flowmeter.

(a) *Identification.* An uncompensated thorpe tube flowmeter is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to indicate and control gas flow rate accurately. The device includes a vertically mounted tube and is calibrated when the outlet of the flowmeter is open to the atmosphere.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in